

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

## ALEXANDRIA:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1859.

THE SLAVERY MATTER, ABOLITION, &c .-Early in his political life, and whilst acting under the excitement of a lamentable occurrence, (and acting in company we may add, too, at that time, with many of the ablest men in the State, of the Democratic party,) Geo. W. Summers expressed opinions in relation to slavery, and the prospective emancipation of slaves, not at all in accordance with those which subsequently became popular. This offence, years afterwards, when he was the Whig candidate for Governor, was vehemently urged against him by the leaders of the Democratic party; and he was defeated, principally on that ground. Long after all this, Mr. Letcher a most worthy and excellent gentleman, entertained views and opinions with regard to slavery, similar to those poisoning his wife, has resulted in his conheld by Mr. Summers in his younger days. Mr. Letcher in 1859, becomes the candidate notice of a motion for a new trial, and said of the Democratic party-and many of the Whigs think it is proper and legitimate to expose the inconsistency of the course which permitted no excuse for Mr. Summer's "fault," but allows entire pardon and oblivion for the same "fault" in Mr. Letcher .--Admitting Mr. Letcher to have repudiated his former opinions, and to have adopted other sentiments, it is contended that the injustice of the action of his party, remains as

palpable as before, and is a fair argument, on

that score, against the party itself. Those

who are unjust, ought not to ask favors.

sort is had, on the Democratic side, to a gen- so disabled him as to make release his hold .-eral arraignment of, and indictment against, sundry distinguished Whigs, (who are not candidates for office, but happen to be opposed to Mr. Letcher, on a charge of abolitionism. The answer thus given, would, to be sure, even if true, not be very logical or contence of shopping, plundered several stores of clusive. But, let that pass. It is asser- silks, &c., to the amount of \$1,200. They killed yesterday by their son, while the latter ted, however, and extracts picked out from were detected at one establishment, arrested, the speeches of Messrs. Wm. B. Preston, and the goods found in their trunks. The about thirty years of age, and has been in-George W. Summers, S. McD. Moore, John Mary Davis; the former says she is thirty sidered harmless until this sad occurrence. Minor Botts, Robert E. Scott, and others, to vears old, and the other gave her age as prove, that all these gentlemen are ABOLI- twenty-five years. TIONISTS. Now, "isn't this a dainty dish to The Old Fellows of Cincinnati, intend to set before the Northern Abolitionists? It celebrate by a parade and an oration the apis not now one candidate against whom the proaching fortieth anniversary of the estabobjection is urged-but against scores, we lishment of the Order in the United States. from Fairport, to-day. The vessel was sunk. and Tenth regiments of infantry, and two might almost say, of the most prominent The day for the festival is the 26th of April. and the cook and one of the firemen were batteries and eight companies of the Second gentlemen in the State-and the Abolitionists and Fanatics of the North are told that the leading men of Virginia, are with them heart and hand! Ought this to be? Ought the spirit of party to be evoked to do the bidding of those, who are, unwittingly, of Philip T. A. Hammond, of Anne Arundel injuring the fair fame, and sapping the county. foundations of the wall of strength that lies around our laws and institutions? If it is believed abroad that we have nourished and honored a brood of statesmen, who are opposed to the present condition of society in the State, and to the institution of slavery as of thirty miles an hour, on a dark night, over it exists by law, why, it will only encourage a track inundated by a freshet! future attacks upon our peace, and minister to the efforts of those who are continually stirring up strife and agitation! There are since, gave the jury who cleared him a not twenty men in the State, we believe, who do not know that Preston, and Botts, and Summers, and Scott, are no more abolitionists, than the leaders of the Democratic party-and who would not trust their property with confidence, to the protection and legislation of these gentlemen. And yet, as afterfolks. they are represented, what can the people of and Garrison, and almost ready to co-operate on the mountain side. with these latter persons, in any designs they may have, hostile to the rights of the South!

The course pursued now is suicidal to all our rights and interests. If a man in public life, who is a Whig, or who is opposed to the Democratic party, has ever dared to have said that "he saw evils in slavery," he is forthwith denounced as an abolitionist; if he has enter- inst., which is next Thursday. tained theoretical views as to certain powers of Congress over the territories, he is an abolitionist-if he has not adopted the creed that everything is centred in and depends upon slavery, he is very apt to be in some quar- the coast of Jamaica, the news of which ters suspected of being, if he is not openly charged with being, an abolitionist! In this way, hundreds, if not thousands of the largest slave owners in Virginia, find themselves held up as not only inimical to their own interests, but false to their State and country! Disunion and distraction are brought among our own people-and the enemy is encour- Jamaica. The pumps were immediately managed to continue his assaults upon our broken and scattered ranks. The sober judgment of an unprejudiced people ought to exert itself to suppress the evil, and to require justice to be done to our leading public men, although they may be Whigs.

The Baltimore Patriot contains a long statement prepared by the friends of Henry Gambrill, one of the condemned criminals now awaiting execution for the murder of police officer Benton, giving affidavits of certain parties to show that another party, named Richard Harris, was the perpetator of the murder, and that he (Harris) confessed the deed to certain parties. It is, however. not deemed worthy of credence and has all been before the Governor and rejected by him some time back. It is the last desperate effort to save the life of the criminal.

A letter from Stafford county, received by a gentleman in this city, says that Mr. Thomas's prospects in that county are daily the boat was driven to a port on the southern improving, and that he will get a large vote

W. C. Flournoy is a candidate for Congrees from the Fourth District in Virginia. | fruitless.

To show the very age and body of the TIMES." The Stockholders of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, met at Portsnue for the past twelve mouths was reported to be \$107,000 . S. M. Wilson, esq., was re-elected president, and Geo. R. Vickers, esq., one of the directors. The resolution prohibiting the issue of through tickets with any road south of Weldon was repealed.

hear reports, which can hardly be otherwise than correct, that a fresh importation of Af- has there been the slightest excitement ex- regions. In Summer the inhabitant is alrican negroes has been made somewhere on our Southern coast. At least, a large proportion, if not all, of these negroes have already been conveyed far from the place of landing, and are safe beyond the reach of Federal officials. It would seem as if an "underground railroad" had been established through the South, which promises to do as flourishing a business as the older institutions of that kind at the North."

ner of 14th street and 4th avenue. Nearly the whole family after partaking of breakfast, were seized with symptoms of mineral poisoning. Some eight or nine persons were thus affected, some of them seriously, others slightly, and three not at all. Mrs. Beetham died, from the effects of the poison, Thursday afternoon, and Mr. Robinson on Friday night. Suspicion appears to rest upon Margaret Burke, the cook, who had been arrested and committed to prison. Mrs. Beetham was a widow, with two or three children, and kept boarders, some of them medical students.

The trial of Stephens, in New York, for viction. His counsel, Mr. Ashmead, gave that at the proper time he would present a grave charge, that of tampering with the ting attorney moved for sentence, which was postponed. He then moved that James should have said, by laying burdens upon by a certain class generally termed blackless. Hanna, Susan Hanna, Isabella Bennett and Maria Hanna, witnesses for the defendant, be arrested for perjury on the trial. The Court postponed the consideration of the mowith great fortitude.

A man chopping in the woods, near Lexington, Florida, was attacked by a ferocious wolf, which, at the first signal, grasped his er, the greatest of our States! But where is very well attend to any little amusement that victim by the throat. The wife, standing in she and why? Let Democratic legislation we may have, without their assistance. To elude the force of the blow thus aimed at political inconsistency and injustice, re-A few more blows finished him entirely, but not till the wolf had succeeded in cutting the forenoon refused to reconsider the vote by throat of her husband so that he expired al- which the bill for the laying of the Yarmouth most immediately.

Two female shop-lifters from New York, visited Boston last week, and under the pre- Two residents of this place, Jonathan Post,

Dr. Jas. McCabe, of Baltimore.

The Annapolis Republican states that an insane female, supposed to be named Polly Paine, from Prince George's county, was found on Tuesday evening last, in the woods She has been placed in the jail at

The verdict in the case of the late horrible accident on the Great Western (Canada) railway is, "no body to blame." Of course not, It is Nobody that is eternally to blame. It was Nobody that drove the train at the rate

The father of young Busch, who was acquitted of murder in Chicago, a day or two attended.

A frightened visiter at Troy, during the recent land slide, left by the next morning train declaring that you couldn't make him 5th, (anticipated,) arrived here to-day. live in a city where the hills were running

The heaviest snow storm ever known in the North think, but that they are not farre- California has occurred in this winter Sierra moved in opinion from Seward, and Greeley, county. Snow was fifteen to twenty feet deep

Mr. Smith O'Brien arrived at Augusta, Ga., on the 18th of March. He is to visit Senator Hammond's plantation, at the invitation of that gentleman.

completed the fifth volume of his Life of

Wreck of a British Man-of-War.

Mr. Samuel Dunbar, a passenger from Ha-New York, reports a terrible shipwreck off arrived from a port on the south of the isl-Karnak.

ceived orders to set out immediately on a cruising voyage, and directly sailed from she struck a hidden rock to the northward of paid in a little more than three months!ned and kept working until daylight, when it will attain all the sacred objects in view? gaining, and that it would be impossible to keep her up but a short time. The captain ordered a raft to be constructed, and to this raft were attached the two boats belonging to the vessel, and the men, sixty in number, all went aboard, with such scanty provisions as they were able to secure from the sinking wreck. A heavy gale set in soon after the men took to the raft, and they had not been out above two hours when ten men were swept overboard and drowned. The captain, seeing it was useless to cling longer to the raft, took nineteen men with him in the smaller boat, and the mate the remaining twenty-nine into the larger one. In a short time the boats were separated by the wind, and the larger boat, containing thirty men, has not been heard of since, and is believed to have been lost with all on board. The little provisions the men on the small boat had taken with them were soon consumed, and the wretched party was subjected to the double sufferings of cold and famine. At last, when all were exhausted and perishing, coast of Cuba, and the entire party survived. The Government immediately sent

out two vessels to cruise in search of the

Letter from Baltimore.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. BALTIMORE, March 26 .- If you ask me, what is the news?, I answer naught, but that which you have already laid before your reamouth, Va., on Friday last. The net reve- ders in the columns of your truly excellent for business.

And, now, a word about the venerable many things in a few words, &c., &c. [Our pound.]

We have a theatre and circus here, with ty to omit from his letter.

perceive that in the political arena in creed but to hold fast to the spoils of office, at all. and to oppress commerce? Oppress com-

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

Boston, March 26 .- The State Senate this and Cape Ann Telegraph cable was ordered

to a third reading. HARRIS, Marquette co., Wis., March 27 .a Baptist preacher, and his wife, were both was in a state of frenzy. The murderer is He made no effort to escape. He was immediately taken into custody, and will be cou-

There was a cargo of flour and provi- dragoons; and for that sions on board. No particulars have yet is first rate.

been received. TORONTO, March 26 .- The governor-general this afternoon gave his assent to the new tariff bill. The law goes into immediate operation. The tariff question has assumed a position of great political importance, and given rise to a strong opposition feeling. New Orleans, March 26.—United States

Minister McLane will depart for Mexico, by the steamer Quaker City, in the morning. The steamer Tennessee is still on the docks

undergoing repairs,
Norfolk, March 26.—The splendid new sloop-of-war Richmond will be launched on the 7th of May. There has been a considerable addition to the bricklayers employed in the yard, and the ordnance provision build-

ing is progressing rapidly.

Boston, March 27-P. M.—The line to champagne supper on the evening after the Halifax is down, east of Bangor, and there verdict was redeered. Eleven of the jurors seems to be no prospect of hearing from that point to-night, where the America is now overdue from Liverpool

New York, March 27 .- The steamer Pacific, of the Galway line, with dates to the

Mount Vernon Fund.

The subjoined extract from the recent report of the Secretary of the Ladies' Mount ernon Association, announces the fact that the object of these patriotic American women has been so far successful as to promise at no distant day its full accomplishment.

"The Regent, in the faithful discharge of her responsibilities, has exercised the power vested in her to advance the true interests of It is said that Mr. Washington Irving has the Association, by calling in collections as rapidly as made, which were paid over by the Treasurer without delay, in sums permitted by the contract. Thus, in the space of four By constitutional limitation, the lottery weeks, a little over the sum of \$62,000 system of Maryland will expire on the 31st realized, (\$9,800 of this sum being however, a portion of the \$15,000 stated to be invested in our former report,) discharging indebtedness for the second and third instalments, due severally 1860 and 1861, as follows viz: vana on the steamship Karnak, arrived at On February 22d, \$18,712, closing the second instalment, with interest, due February 22d. 1860; Feb. 28th, \$10,000; March 2d, \$5,000; March 9th, 10,000; March 10th, \$5,000; and, a short time before the sailing of the March 17th, \$5,000, March 21st, \$5,000 March 23d the remainder, closing the pay-The British war steamer Jasseur, which ment of the third instalment, with interest was lying at Jamaica on the 1st instant, re- thereon, due February 22d, 1861. Thus the Association has paid \$158,333 of the sum of \$200,000 required to secure the title to that port. On the night of the 4th instant | Mount Vernon, \$150,000 of which has been Who can longer doubt that the Association was discovered that the water was rapidly \$41,666, with interest thereon, is yet to be provided for, being the fourth instalment, due February 22d, 1862."

A Horse with Hydrophobia. The Doylestown Democrat says that on Sun-day, March 13, Mr. William Campbell, who town, lost a fine horse, which died of a malady supposed to be hydrophobia. On the morning of that day it was first discovered that his strange behaviour. He broke out of his own stall and went into an adjoining one, and marks were seen on the boards where he had

Letter from Camp Floyd, Utah Territory. [Correspondence of the Hartford Times.] CAMP FLOYD, UTAH TERRITORY,

February 10th, 1859. We are quartered at the present time, at Camp Floyd, 45 miles S. W. of Salt Lake paper. If you ask me what is the state of City. (I say we, because I am speaking trade in Baltimore?. I answer by a quota- about the soldiers, and am one of that hontion from the commercial article of the Bai- orable body myself.) This Camp is comtimore American, under date of the 25th instant: "In business circles we have seldom glazed windows. Its length is about one The Columbus (Ga.) Euquirer says: - "We witnessed a week so quiet and inanimate as mile by one quarter wide; in all, about 500 this has been. In no department of trade buildings, making quite a city in these wild hibited." On the other hand, a private most smothered with dust-in Winter, surbusiness letter from your city, dated the 23d rounded with snow, and at the present time. inst., says:-"We have no reason to com- we can almost swim in mud. We do not We are making more cash sales than | complain in the least, of the latter, as it preheretofore, and customers who have been on, vents us from going through our heretofore have paid up very well, indeed." So much daily 'drill,' a duty a soldier is particularly fond of (over the left.)

Money is not very plenty with us here; we Alexandria Gazette. I was spending the have not been paid since last September, but evening with one of the old residents of this the settlers accommodate us with what we city, a few days ago, and in the course of | want at Salt Lake prices, which. I can assure A fearful case of poisoning occurred at conversation, which was mainly upon Alex-you, are not very low. I will quote the price and you are not very low. I will quote the price and you are not very low. I will quote the price of a few articles:—Tobacco \$1.50 per lb.: boarding house of Mrs. Emily Beetham, cor- tioned that he was a constant reader of the Sugar 60c.; Tea \$3; Whiskey (Ohio) \$8 per "Gazette," and that he regarded it as one of gallon; Flour \$10 per cwt. The Mormons the best papers he read, referring especially bring in eggs and butter, which they sell,

of a complimentary character, for which we good companies, also several billiard saloons, are grateful and obliged—but take the liber-hotels, &c., principally carried on by the citizens.

Near the camp there is a small Mormon your State, things are becoming warm, and settlement. You would be astonished to see as election day approaches we may expect in what manner they live. Their houses are to see a mighty struggle of the contending composed of a hole dug in the ground about forces. As a strictly old line Whig, my three feet deep, and an old wagon body sympathies are all with those who espouse thrown over the top of it for a roof. Generthe Whig creed, and I trust there is good ally all of them have a yoke of oxen, and ground to hope that your people will be de- haul wood in from the mountains, and make ivered from the political bondage of the their living in that way. Taking them as Democratic creed which has heretofore been a body, they are a miserable set. Brigham as the strong man armed keeping his palace. Young and his saintly followers are very Democratic creed, did I say? What is their tame and quiet, and they give us no trouble

You no doubt are aware that on an expeshould have said, by laying burdens upon by a certain class generally termed blacklegs. the mercantile community, grievous to be We have had a portion of those gents waitborne. The merchant seems to be the beast | ing out of camp for us to get paid, as the wolf of burden in the estimation of Virginia does for his prey. They thought to make a Democrats, on whom all of the extras of un- grand haul on us but they were mistaken, The prisoner bore the announcement just and ruinous legislation may be laid, and a great many of them have pulled up and thus driving from her borders those who stakes and left for parts unknown, no doubt love her soil, but who love justice and equal- with a sad heart, and I hope the balance will ity and freedom more. Virginia should be follow their example, as in our opinion their to-day in both political and commercial pow- room is better than their company. We can

> I will give you a slight idea of a Mormon drinking saloon. You enter a shanty built of old boards formerly used in constructing wagons; the eyes meet a whiskey barrel, and behind it stands its lordly proprietor. One or two rude benches, and old stove. &c., comprise the furniture of the establishment.-The attendant asks you what you will take: you say whiskey (of course;) he seizes a glass and steeps to the faucet, and then descends the most exhibarating nectar! ("rot.") You endeavor to drink; he says, "come down boys, only 50 cents per drink." You give him a long last look and leave at once. If attend Surgeon's call in the morning with "Oh my head."

As a general thing, we were very happy and contented here. The contrast between fined in a place of safety.

Chicago, March 26.—The Northern Transare very comfortable, and have plenty to eat this winter and that of last is very great. We portation Company's propeller Lady of the and wear. We have, all told, about 3,000 Lake, exploded her boiler when half a mile men here, composed of the Fifth, Seventh

Our tattoo is now sounding and I must finish and away. Yours. W. T. Hitt. Company G. Tenth Infantry.

The Cuban Filibusters.

A report is in circulation that an extensive filibustering organization exists, the object of which is the conquest of the island of Cuba -that for this purpose arms and ammunition have been provided, and that strong bodies of volunteers are ready to embark simultaneously from different parts of the Union-that secret agents in Cuba stand prepared to cooperate with the invaders-that New York is the head-quarters of the enterprise-that the chiefs of the conspiracy are here, but that the principal materials are stored away in Southern cities. And lastly, it is reported that probably by the next steamer from Havana, final instructions will be received, whereupon the signal is to be given for the departure from our shores of the invading expedition.

A formidable plot, and a beautiful plan of operations, no doubt; but so far as the question of invading the island of Cuba is concerned, we have no hesitation in pronouncing this magnificent organization an unmitigated humbug. The last terribly fatal expedition of Lopez taught these Cuban filibusters a lesson which they have not forgetten, and will not soon forget, but it taught them another thing, which they have used and will continue to use to the fullest extent as long it can be made to pay. In a word, it taught them how to live the life of genteel loafers, patriots and heroes, upon other people's money. Thus, the funds subscribed by credulous advocates of a filibustering occupation of Cuba, during the last six or seven years, have been expended by vagabondizing flibusters in the restaurants and oyster cellars of our seaboard cities. To this business of subsistence we may safely limit the present Cuban filibustering juntas, plans, contributions and materials within the United States .- N. Y.

John Hunter's Coffin.

The remains of the great John Hunter were discovered in the vaults of the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Field, England, Tuesday afternoon, the 7th, after a search of two days, by Frank T. Buckland, assistant surgeon, 2d Life Guards, son of the late Dean of and religious fredom at home, and of peace some expletives not now necessary to men-Westminster. The coffin was in No. 3 vault, and justice with all foreign nations." under the Church, at the bottom of many others, being in fact almost one of the last to be removed. It is in excellent preservation, the cloth upon it only having decayed in places. The handsome brass plate upon it is as perfect as when originally engraved. The coat of arms is uninjured, and the inscription clear and distinct. It runs as follows :- "John Hunter, esq., died Oct. 16, 1793, aged 64."

JERROLD ON "SENSATION MURDER RE-PORTS."-A murder is committed, and the lives in Springfield Township, near Spring- murderer becomes famous. Q. discourses of blood. The murderer takes coffee. On the instant a hundred goose quills register the fact. The assassin cats one, two three slisomething was the matter with him, from ces of bread and butter, and one, two, three slices are faithfully registered by the historians of blood. The murderer smiles and the ever-watchful public instructor makes bitten them. He was then taken back and tied inventory of the homicidal dimple. The to a white oak tree; and while fastened to it mankieller 'talks unconcernedly,' and the he bit the bark off as far as he could reach, light chit-chat of the ensanguined wretch is and covered it with blood. When he had an served up for families at morning tables .opportunity he would bite his own limbs. The miscreant sleeps but is he left in soliwhich were in places gnawed raw. He tude? O, no! for the press, a harridan gosfinally tore loose from the tree and ran down sip, sits at the pallet and counts his thro-s, towards the barn of Mr. Campbell, to a post his groans, marks his convulsed limbs and and rail fence, where he continued to bite the sweat of agony upon his Cainbranded the rails until his mouth became so stiff that brow, and straightway vends her babble, to he could no longer take hold, and in a little all buyers. \* \* \* To take human while he dropped down and died. Some life is terrible, but is there no guilt in moral three weeks before, Mr. Campbell's dog left murder? Is their no crime in systemati- reworked, the supply of quicksilver must be him suddenly, and has never since been cally killing the finest sensibilities of our namissing boat; but their search had proved heard of, and it was supposed at the time ture by daily and hourly familiarizing them that be had gone of mad.

Parson Brownlow on Goggin and Letcher. The editor of the Knoxville Whig. the celebrated Parson Brownlow, who was present at the discussion in Abingdon, Va., gives the following account of it:

"We attended the Debate on Monday between Messrs. Goggin and Letcher, at Abingdon, and we now avail ourselves of this occasion to notice it. The crowd was very large, and both parties were enthusiastic .--The discussion was an able one, and was equal to our warmest and ablest debates in Cennessee. The gallant and gifted Goggin led the way in a speech of one hour and twenty minutes, each having a reply of forty minutes. Mr. Goggin held the audience spell-bound by the force and power of his logic, the music of his superior voice, the power of his eloquence, the crushing nature f his charges against Letcher and his party, and the boldness with which he made those charges, as well as the proof with which they were sustained. Goggin is among the finest, and most efficient speakers in the South .-His blows fell thick and fast on the unlucky head of Mr. Letcher, and the political parrepresented by his nomination-every one which went home with telling effect-and he was enthusiastically cheered from first to last. The Petersburg Convention was handled without gloves-the sins and short comings of the Democratic party-the ruinous extravagance of the Administration-the wholesale robbery and plunder of many of Buchanan's officials, were shown up in their true light, and by a master hand. Lastly, John Letcher, with his Ruffner pamphlet-his supoort of Van Buren with his Free negro suffrage, &c., were handled with such ability, as to make Letcher quake in his boots. The eastigation given him by Goggin reminded us of the palmy days of Jones and Polk. It will repay any Whig to travel 150 miles hear Goggin upon Democracy and Letcher.

John Letcher is an abler speaker than he reported to be, though he is no match for Wm. L. Goggin. He is the personification of one of the "first families of Virginia"-dresses fine-wears large gold spectacles, low down upon his nose-has red head and fair skin, and cuts his hair close. He is all the time on the defensive, and struggled to parry the thrusts of Goggin, but to poor purpose. loggin has him down and keeps him there all the time. Goggin, who is an able lawyer, prosecutes from the word go. Letcher makes a desperate effort to defend himself and his party; but with such a record as his, and with the sins of his party all on his back, staggers and flounders like a drunken and drowning man! His defence of the Administration is so lame an affair, as to damage the cause without a rejoinder. He repudiated the thirty million bill, the Cuban policy, the Pacific Railroad, and the Tariff doctrines of Buchanan. He only defends the extravagance of by the Administration.

Goggin makes friends and votes wherever goes; and while we do not expect our parto carry the State, we are confident of large gains. But Goggin and his friends really expect to succeed, and they are producing a good impression everywhere. excitement is high in Virginia, and there will be a large turn out on the 26th of May. We confess, that when we look at what Virginia has done, we expect defeat; and still, when we look at the issues, and the superiority of the Whig candidate, we shall not be surprised to hear of his election!"

Gov. Wise's Letter.

In reply to a letter calling upon him for an xpression of opinion upon the Virginia elec-

ion, Governor Wise said: For reasons improper for discussion me now, I was opposed to his (Letcher's) nomination. But, as well before as after the nomination, and always. I was resolved to sunport it, if made, and recommended that course oall my friends, in the event Mr. Letcher principles ever cherished by Virginia, and to her true internal policy. Understanding that he is thus fully committed, and that he is now manfully contending for the faith as it was handed down to us by Jefferson and Madison, without the corruption of modern interpolation; and that he is for pushing on the public works of the Commonwealth, to develop her resources and her power 1 shall give him all the support of my vote and in-

"I do this for the sake of the democratic party. It has nominated Mr. Letcher, and o slight cause-no mere personal consideraon-nothing, indeed, short of a vital issue oliev or of morals, should cause any one. or shall cause me, to withhold support from the democratic nominee in the present state of parties and of opinions in the country .-Democracy is the only hope of sound conservatism left, and its hopes are gone if its prestige be destroyed in Virginia, the very Gibrattar of the true republican faith.

"I know that my enemies have actively reulated the rumor that I am opposed to Mr. Letcher's election. Their calculation is vious to making the remark in the convenis very obvious-that if he is elected, his election may seem to demonstrate the weak- community and so generally believed would ness of my opposition; and that, if he is defeated the blame of his defeat may be thrown | Col Stuart thereby be brought into the matupon me and my friends. But, in spite of ter, I should have foreborne. But the edithis intrigue and false clamor, elected or defeated, I repeat, I will, in good faith, earnestly and actively support him, because I see nothing but evil to come out of opposi- lows him to say this is my tower of defence, tion to the democratic party in these times and from it I defy all assaults. But one of fearful torebodings. But I absolve this expression from all personal reflection upon the candidate of the opposition in Virginia to stance, but word for word all that I sta-Mr. Letcher. I have a high personal regard | ted in that convention speech, saving and and respect for Mr. Goggin. I have known him from youth upwards and I cordially youch that he is worthy of the confidence of those who agree with him in politics. But he is an honest and earnest opponent of the democracy, and I am its ardent advocatenow more than ever; for it has lately been ander, esqrs., Col. Stuart, in going over the deeply wronged, and is I believe, again in serious peril-at a time when it is the only hope of saving the constitution and the Union, and in Virginia, too, its strong-hold, whose proud destiny it has ever been to save the presence of gentlemen, Col. Stuart, in front and that on the occasion of the ratificatrepublican creed of State rights, of strict instruction, of sound economy, and of civil

Advance in the Price of Quicksilver.

Owing to the increased consumption of this article in the arts, and the stoppage by injunction of the great New Almaden mines at San Jose, about 60 miles from San Francisco, in California, which produced about 30,000 iron flasks of 761 lbs. each, annually, the price of this article has greatly advanced throughout the world. In New York, four what actually took place. Had he given them or five months ago, there were abundant supolies to be had at 48 cents per lb. Now t is difficult to obtain, and small lots oncan be had at 80 to 85 cents per lb .-he largest consumption of the article in the United States is in California, where it is indispensable, in separating the gold from the pounded quartz rock; the consumption in that State is estimated at 3,000 flasks per annum, which is about equal to the present production of the Santa Clara mines, which adjoin the New Almaden mines, and have been vigorously worked for about two years by a Baltimore company. This mine is increasing in richness, and it is expected will soon be able to double its production. The cinnibar or ore of mercury is reduced at the Santa Clara mine in cast iron retorts, which experience has demonstrated to be better adapted to the purpose than the old-fashioned brick furnaces, where a large part of the mercury was lost by absorption and evaporation. Until the New Almaden mines are less than the demand, and higher prices will no doubt continue for the article. - Baltimore waiting upon him-his starting to go-the made a mistake in stating what he first toll Price Current.

Before commencing my remarks to the last "Mountain going to Mahomet," "Gratiano" effusion of the Editor of the Vir- ment I had made-had received it ginia Sentinel, I will introduce what I said

in the Convention :-"Upon the evening in question, the American party held a very large and enthusiastic meeting at American Hall. At the conclusion of one of the speeches, the meeting called upon a gentleman to address it, when the gentleman so called upon, stated that he would not speak himself, but that Gov. Smith was in town, and he moved that he be invited to address the meeting. The motion was carried, the committee appointed to wait on him, and after an absence of some time returned, when the chairman stated that Gov. Smith, upon reflection, deemed it more prudent not to attend the meeting. but would address them, if they would call round at the Marshall House. "As the mountain," said the chairman, "will not go to Mahomet, I move that Mahomet go to the mountain," and they did go, and Gov. Smith did address them, closing his speech just as the Democrats, with torches, transparencies, and music, came from the Lyceum, wheeled into King street, and sent up a defiant

I may go further, and say, that, according to the report of the chairman of the committee who waiton him, Gov. Smith was on his way to the meeting; but being met by a friend, was strongly urged not to go to the Hall, as it might possibly compro-mit him so far with the Democrats, as to render his aid to the American party less available."

1st. Gov. Smith must have known the politial complexion of the party he was addressing. 2nd. That a Democratic procession came into King street, and sent up a defiant shout before he closed, or about the time he closed his speech. 3d. That Gov. S. was on his way to the meeting, (American,) but being met by a friend, was strongly urged not to go to the Hall, &c. The burden of the editor of the Sentinel's wail, has been to show that the statements made by me in the extracts of my speech, above introduced, were lisjointed recollections of a "fading memory, after the facts were forgotten." Now for the first proposition. Passing by the letters of gentlemen already published, the majority of which show that, in the very nature of the circumstances under which the speech was made, the Governor must have possessed the aforesaid knowledge. I here present the following extract from the card of Col. C. E. Stuart, published in the Sentinel of the 22d nstant :- "I did say that the statement in regard to Gov. Smith's knowledge of the persons whom he was addressing, was true." Does the editor of the Sentinal deny that this point is established? Again, will not the edtor of the Sentinel acknowledge that I have ntroduced the testimony of gentlemen of the righest standing and unimpeachable veraity, to sustain the second proposition? If he people feel any interest in this controversy at all, one element of that interest, I suppose, is, that the issue should be met with candor-no dodging around corners-no playing upon mere words. I have tried so to ct in regard to these issues. I now add in this connection, that a highly respectable gentleman, belonging to the Democratic par-, voluntarily offered to make an affidavit to the truth of what I stated in my second proposition: that I might show it to the editor f the Sentinel, and others, preferring that his name should not appear in the public papers. Thanking him, I declined, simply or the reason that I considered the proof already adduced sufficient. I now come to the third issue, which the editor of the Sentinel has in his paper of the 22d, inst., constituted the first. Sensible that he was daced hors du combat upon the two first, ere he places his heaviest artillery, and opes by noise and smoke to divert his readers from the facts in the case. He says, none of these certificates sustain the first (last) and gravest charge that Mr. Massey made, which was, substantially, that Gov. Smith had determined to desert his party, and only refrained that he might betray it." his zeal to outrun his knowledge, had only refrained that he might betray it." construction upon it he thinks proper, but I am only responsible for my own language. Having given him proof upon the two first points, he now blusters and rants, calling in is extremity for proof upon this last issue. Hear him: Why pick up hearsay recollections from second hands. Why do they not name." Should I chance to remember the call on the committee and let them tell what he had stigmatized the party to which ! appened? The reason is, the Committee will not prove the statement. Nay, we point to the evidence of Col. Stuart, one of the Committee, in Saturday's and to-day's Sentinel. to disprove it, as it does positively. Mr. Massey pretends to no other statement than Col. Stuart's. He promises on Saturday to publish his statement. It did not suit him, and t did not come. It fails him. It refutes iim. He is compelled to abandon the charge,

and retire discomfitted and beaten."

Domine Sampson would say "prodigious!"

tion, that statements so often made in the have resulted in a question of veracity, and tor of the Sentinel, triumphantly points to his Card as a complete refutation of the charge, and the Col. stands by and coolly alcourse is left me, and that is to say, that Col. C. E. Stuart told me not only in subexcepting the part about the Democratic procession. This was before I made the speech, After I had made it, and the convention had adjourned, while standing at the Lyceum corner, in company with A. D. Warfield, John T. John ton, W. Avery, and R. Alexstatement, made it, in the opinion of the gentlemen present, even stronger than I had, and they so declared in his presence. Sometime after that, on the same afternoon, in the of my store, on King street, corroborated the same, each time closing his remarks with tion. Again on the 17th inst., when at the suggestion of Col. Stuart, I changed the motive presented to Gov. Smith, by a third party for not attending the meeting at American Hall, Col. Stuart said in the presence of two gentlemen, that the statement was correct--confirming it with another expletive. Now I want the editor of the Sentinel to understand, that Col. Stuart was not stating to me his impressions, but as he said. as impressions. I should never have used them. Had it been in the privacy of confidential intercourse, I should never have used them. Col. Stuart did give one item of belief, and it was this, that he believed it Mr. Monroe had not interfered, the Governor would have gone to the American meeting; but as it was only his belief, and not knowledge, I did not use it. Is the editor of the Sentinel satisfied? But he says I promised Col. Stuart's letter, but it did not suit, and I don't do it," and the Col. in his tween what I first stated and the alteration card seems to think that a wrong has been | made at the request of Mr. Stuart, I predone him, by withholding it-"that it did it here. "Since I commenced this repl. not suit the purpose of some, &c." I say to have seen one of the gentlemen, who say the editor of the Sentinel frankly, that it did is of opinion that I made a mistake in sayin not suit, and I suppose if he publishes the that the objection urged to Gov. Smith's attest confession he will also state the reason. The ding the American meeting was not because reason it did not suit was this: I requested his aid to the American party would be Col. Stuart to give me the circumstances con- available; on the contrary, it might be nected with Gov. Smith's making that Marshall House speech. What circumstances? Why undoubtedly, what had taken place in I can't see this "material difference" the American meeting,-how Gov. Smith Mr. Stuart claims. When I made the came to be invited there, -the Committee ation, it was not because I supposed I interference of a third party, and then the me, but that Mr. Stuart had refreshed less

Stuart, and when the editor of the > boldly denied all, I thought I had a expect that Col. Stuart, would con-

it. But the reply was not to the

issue, but more a defence of the ch.

Gov. Smith's speech, together with

ferences. As I had not found fam

gard the manner or substance of

in controversy, and the whole

I desired that it should not be

pecting the letter all day, and

germain to the question, after

several times for it without getting

being informed that the office it-

the Marshall House speech, and did and

Do you ask why I promised it? I replied

could wait no longer, I requested to ment of its appearance in the next the Gazette; this was before I receive said letter. Again, Mr. R. M. Smith "If this thing had been believed or in the animated canvass of two years at would have been presented-for ment or appliance was left neglect Can it be possible that Mr. Smith. nothing of it two years ago? If he did there were hundreds that had not only of it, but believed it. In the language The public will see the three points upon distinguished Democrat, "It was so po which the editor of the Sentinel joined issue. at the time, as to be a matter of sure that any one could be found to deny Does "Simon Suggs" as you quote, say Gov. Smith was speaking at the Mar-House, while the Democrats were speak at the Lyceum Hall? Read him as a He says to Gov. Smith: "You die much as darken the door of that Hall ceum,) by your presence, but what is stra ger still, on that very night at that hour, you were addressing the Know-V ings from the Portico of the Marshall II where you were staying." Now the object of "Simon Suggs" in this con was to show, that there was being hel in the city of Alexandria, on the same and that on the eve of an important tion, two political meetings one Democ the other American-and that Gov. So by not going to the Democratic meet where if he was of the Simon Pure str rou would naturally expect to find h but staying at his Hotel, and addressing Know-Nothing assemblage, showed his at ties and affiliations. "Simon Suggs" well knew that the American party. held a meeting of considerable length 11 P. M., I believe, before it processle the Marshall House, and the meeting the two parties being contemporaneous If Gov. Smith was then the good Decrat he now proclaims himself, he should been among his brother Democrats. W: ever heard of since the world began, the Democratic representative, being in a vil or town where a Democratic meeting waing held, and the battle to commence in a hours, yet not deigning to be present w. out any plea of sickness or indisposition Still worse, addressing and encouraging opponents of his party. Nothing is ungrateful to my feelings, or contrary practice, than to say that which seems or is unkind to any one; and whatever such a spirit may be found in any time have written in this controversy, must its apology in the provocation the edit the Sentinel has given. I stated in the vention that I would not knowingly de Smith injustice. I said that I was deant upon others for some of the statemen should make. Had Mr. R. M. Smith, adefender and relative of Gov. Smith, sin denied these statements, and called upto substantiate them, and waited in ther did so or refused, much time and words might have been saved; but suffer his zeal to outrun his knowledge, he a batement of this party spirit for the go the town in which I live, and where tle worldly interest I possess is found. course I must quietly and meekly submithis from this self-constituted "Jupiter longed, as "the allies of the abolitionisis that 'twas no uncommon thing for him misrepresent that party, and should ask h in reply to his attack, "was it because seemed to delight in misrepresenting American party, and heap upon them most opprobrious epithets, that he assume to advise, &c," and because I will not go his office and search his papers for the three years, or retract, while I am home met by persons who confirm the charge am informed that he "spurns the imputati and pronounces it a slander." What the Not so fast Mr. Smith, I rely upon Col. you, Mr. R. M. Smith? Will gentleme Stuart, say you. He is your witness, and of living South of the Potomac, whose loval course you will not reject his testimony. I to say the least, is as unquestionable a confess I regret bringing him into this posiyours, think it opprobious to be styled the tion. I acknowledge that had I thought preallies of abolitionists? Would they be apt think it a misrepresentation or not? The

> rienced young man." Will not your readers think, that you fended that report when you have maintain ed that my statements were incorrect? am informed however, that I have "just no a question with a practised and excellent porter." I will make a plain statement facts, after which if the "practised and cellent reporter," desires an issue, he di have it. The statement that appeared in the Gazette of Monday, the 21st inst., was wr ten on the Saturday previous, just as 1 " getting ready to leave town for Philadelphia I intended to say, that at the meeting to appoint delegates to the Richmond Cos vention, L. B. Taylor and myself both dressed it as a Whig and American meet meeting, I had addressed it as such. I ca only account for the omission of the meeting, and the connection of Mr. To with the last, to various business ma claiming my attention in a very small pass of time. The reason I had in my mill both meetings (though I failed to embods idea in words) was that I wished to show practise of gentlemen who addressed opposite the practice of gentlemen who addressed opposite the practice of tion meetings. In reply to W. E. Ata-Card, suffice it to say, that no solution of declaration of the gentleman that told M Ballenger that it was Gov. Smith who addressing the American party, while democratic procession was passing, is offed-therefore it may have been Gov. S. withstanding the card.

may be a difference of opinion about what

opprobrious and what is a misrepresentation

I think the specimen given is both; thereto

your verdict falls harmless. Nay, thou a

the slanderer. When it becomes inconver-

ent for you to defend the reported declar-

tions of Gov. S., "your reporter is an inex-

Mr. C. E. Stuart in his Card says "I M Stuart) have averred and reiterate that Me Massey has withdrawn material parties from his speech, as published, to wit: The Gov. Smith "refused to attend the American meeting because it would render his aid to to American party less available." That the public may see the material difference is mental to his (Gov. Smith's) interest the democratic party." Now I confess to